Fight Onward Till Asia
Is Asia's Own

Nippon Times

Fight On Till There Is
No Enemy

No. 16,008 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

STATE COUNCIL IS ESTABLISHED BY PHILIPPINES

Formation of National Planning Board Is Announced By President Laurel

WILL AID GOVERNMENT

Establishment of Embassy in Tokyo Is Stressed by Chief Executive

Domei

MANILA, October 18.—The Pact of Alliance between Japan and the Philippines, which was signed by Ambassador Shozo Murata and Claro M. Recto, Minister of State and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of the Philippines on October 14, was unanimously approved at the special session of the Philippines National Assembly at 6:57 p.m. today.

Domei

MANILA, October 18.—President Jose P. Laurel, at the opening today of the six-day special session of the National Assembly, announced the formation of a Council of State and a National Planning Board—two important executive organs which will help to carry out vital administrative policies of the new government.

The Council of State will be headed by Ramon Avancena, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and member of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence. Other members of the Council of State include Emilio Aguinaldo, revolutionary hero, Miguel Unson, chairman of the Prime Commodities Corporation, former Secretary of Finance Rafael Corpus, ex-President of the Philippine National Bank and former Secretary of Agriculture Pedro Aunario, Ramon Fernandez, editor of the "La Vanguardia," a Spanish language daily and the head of the Marine Transportation Bureau and ex-Mayor of Manila.

In announcing these appointments, President Laurel said that the Council of State is being created in accordance with the constitutional mandate, adding that this organ will advise the President on matters of state.

To Coordinate Activities

The President also announced the formation of a National Planning Board to study coordination of different government activities in order to avoid wasteful duplication and to find ways and means of increasing revenue to make the Philippines completely self-supporting without relying on Japanese aid, as well as to carry out a far-reaching economic social program.

Rafael Alunan, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, was appointed chairman of the Board with Manuel Roxas, an outstanding Filipino economist, as vice-president and ranking member. Other members follow: Jose Yulo, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Antonio Las Arras, Minister of Finance, Quintin Paredes, Minister of Public Works and Communications, Miguel Unson, former member of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence Rafael Corpus, former President of the Philippine National Bank, Gregorio Anonas, head of the National Development Corporation, Vicente Carmona, President of the Philippine National Bank, Vicente Madrigal, former member of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence, Elipidio Quirino, veteran Philippine Legislator, Jose Paez, former manager of the Manila Railroad Company, Jose Sanvictores, assistant minister of agriculture and commerce and Pedro Sabido, manager of the National Abaca Corporation.

The President also disclosed that in addition to numerous felicitations from diplomatic administrative officials of foreign governments, the Republic of the Philippines has been officially recognized by Japan, Germany, China, Manchoukuo, Thailand and Burma since its inauguration on October 14. The President hoped that similar recognition from other countries would soon be forthcoming.

The Chief Executive then asked the assembly to begin work on urgent initial legislation including the formation of a foreign ministry as well as a Filipino Embassy in Japan, and also to devise measures for general relief, to grant amnesty to political prisoners and to set a minimum living wage. Further, constitutional officials are to prescribe a seal and coat of arms for the Republic and to fix the date of the regular session of the National

(Continued on Page 2)

Filipino Students Visit Nippon Times

A group of Filipino students at the International Students Institute at Meguro shown with President Toshi Go of the Nippon Times on the occasion of their visit to this paper's offices and plant on Monday. On President Go's left is a son of President Jose P. Laurel of the Philippines.

ECONOMIC BODY DUE FOR REPUBLIC OF P.I.

Roxas Will Aid Laurel—Plans Of Army Administration to Be Continued

Domei

MANILA, October 17.—The Republic of the Philippines has decided to institute an "Economic Council" for streamlining economic administration of the islands, it was learned.

The plan for the institution of the new council will be introduced for approval to the National Assembly which will convene tomorrow.

Measures for the establishment of a Foreign Office and other administrative organs will also be introduced.

President Jose P. Laurel will head the new council, while the vice-presidency will be assumed by Manuel Roxas, member of the now defunct Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence and President of the National Economic Council under the former Philippine Commonwealth Government.

Well-informed quarters believe that the appointment of Mr. Roxas as Vice-President of the proposed organ will give added weight to the administration structure of the newly-born Republic.

No Change Seen

Domei

MANILA, October 17.—The economic planning that the Japanese Military Administration had practised in the Philippines prior to the Islands' attainment of independence will be continued by the new Government under President Jose P. Laurel.

In his inaugural speech, Dr. Laurel pointed out that the political independence of the Philippines would end in a mere name if no economic independence could be achieved, and he also emphasized the importance of internal adjustments so that the new Republic may be able to cooperate fully with other members of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere for their common economic progress.

In the field of foodstuffs, a considerable advance had been made under the Japanese Military Administration toward attaining self sufficiency, but there is still some distance to travel before complete self-sufficiency can be attained. Efforts toward this goal will center on the cultivation of idle land lots, intensification of agriculture, improvement of agricultural methods and development of live stock farming and fisheries. The Five Year Plan for increasing the production of foodstuffs formulated by the Philippine Executive Commission will be carried on by the new Government and the farmers, inspired by a new spirit of patriotism and independence under the new national emblem, will work with renewed vigor to boost production.

President Laurel is emphasizing that the Philippines has a vast area capable of yielding two or three times the amount of foodstuffs that the 18,000,000 people of the Philippines can consume and that the point is to expand the cultivated area and to work harder.

The poor and sparsely distributed industries of the Philippines had been markedly expanded and modernized under the Japanese Military Administration and the chief industries may be said to have been placed on a working basis, but the new Government will extend the work thus begun and undertake to supply at home all the clothing, fuel

(Continued on Page 2)

Military Attache Sees Mussolini; Hidaka Also Slated to Meet Duce

Domei

BERLIN, October 17.—Major-General Shimizu, military attache to the Japanese Embassy in Italy, conferred with Premier Benito Mussolini yesterday at the latter's Headquarters of the Fascist Republican Government in northern Italy. It is further reported that Japanese Ambassador to Italy, Shinrokuro Hidaka, is scheduled to visit the Duce shortly.

PIENMA IS CAPTURED BY JAPANESE ARMY

One Tributary of Nu River Also Crossed

Domei

LISBON, October 17.—The Chungking regime issued an official communique today announcing that the Japanese Forces which started their operations in the western section of Yunnan Province had occupied Pienma on October 14 and that continuing their eastward drive, they had crossed one tributary of the Nu River on October 16, according to a Chungking dispatch.

A field dispatch from another source, meanwhile, revealed that the Japanese Artillery Units stationed along the western bank of the Nu River had started a severe bombardment against the Chungking positions along the eastern bank of the same river since several days ago.

P.I. MUSIC LOVERS HEAR COMPOSITION BY RIZAL

Features Freedom Fete at Manila Theater; Konoye's Etenraku Also Played

Domei

MANILA, October 17.—Alin Mang Lahi, The Human Race, a musical piece composed by Dr. Jose Rizal, Filipino patriot, featured the independence celebration held this morning at the Metropolitan Theater here.

The piece was rendered after having been transcribed by Antonio Molina into a concert arrangement expressly written for a coloratura sporano with orchestra acompaniment by the new Philippine Symphony Orchestra.

Other numbers included Brahm's Hungarian Dance, Nos four and five, Saraste's Introduction and Tarantella, Viscount Hidemaro Konoye's Etenraku, Strauss' Voices of Spring, and several Filipino compositions.

Meanwhile, another concert with Ernesto Aquino as soloist, was held this afternoon at La Concordia College Hall.

2 Budget Bills Approved

The plenary session of the first Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly held on Sunday evening approved unanimously the supplementary budget of ¥421,798,600 and the wartime emergency supplementary budget of ¥72,865,000 for the 1943-1944 fiscal year, which were presented by the budget committee at its meeting held for three consecutive days from Friday to Sunday.

Germans Take Charki

Domei

LISBON, October 17.—The German forces have landed and occupied the Charki Island, 15 miles west of Rhodes Island in the Aegean Sea, in the face of the resistance by the British garrison corps, according to Paris reports.

ANTI-AXIS MINISTERS IN ARGENTINA FIRED

3 Cabinet Members Involved Due to Favoring Cutting Off Ties With Axis

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 17.—Fighting back against all Anglo-American pressure, General Pedro Ramirez, President of Argentina, has dismissed the three Cabinet Ministers who were in favor of severing diplomatic relations with the Axis nations, and has made clear once again the Argentine Government's unshakable will to maintain strict neutrality.

Seeing that more pressure was required, the American Government seized the suspension of the Yiddish papers in Argentina as its chance to turn on more power and in a press conference on Friday, President Franklin Roosevelt used strong language to denounce the Argentine Government.

Meanwhile in Buenos Aires, the American Ambassador to Argentina, Norman Armor, called at the Argentine Foreign Office to deliver an American protest concerning the ban on the Yiddish papers.

About the time Armor was delivering the American protest, the chief of the board of information attached to the Argentine President, made the following announcement: "The publication ban placed on the Russian Hebrew papers published in Argentina was based on an unfortunate misunderstanding. The Argentine Government had no intention whatsoever to ban the publication of these papers forever, and even before President Roosevelt at his press conference spoke concerning the measures taken by the Argentine Government, the ban had already been lifted. These papers have been ordered to carry Spanish translations of their editorials hereafter."

Jewish Capitalists Active

The Argentine ban on Yiddish papers was big headline news in the United States with all the papers attacking the anti-Semitic policy of

(Continued on Page 2)

JAVA'S COUNCIL OFFERS THANKS TO OUR FORCES

Resolution Expressing Gratitude Is Passed on Second Day of First Session

COOPERATION PLEDGED

Soekarno Officially Appointed Chairman of Body—Vice-Chairman Also Named

Domei

DJAKARTA, October 18.—The Java Central Council, today, the second day of its first session, passed the following resolutions expressing thanks to the Imperial Forces and pledging cooperation with the Military Administration:

"We extend our heartiest gratitude to the Imperial Japanese Forces which, since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, have smashed Anglo-American-Dutch forces on all fronts and captured their strongholds, thus liberating the 1,000,000,000 Asiatic people from centuries-old imperialistic oppression, and, moreover, have granted the 50,000,000 Indonesians in Java the opportunity of participating in administration.

"We pray for the welfare of the officers and men of the Japanese Forces and also for peaceful repose of those who have laid down their lives for the realization of the lofty ideal of Greater East Asia.

"In view of the fact that the destiny of all the East Asiatic peoples depends upon the outcome of the current war, the 1,000,000,000 people of East Asia should offer full cooperation for winning ultimate victory in the war.

"At this crucial juncture, the Imperial Japanese Government has promised to grant the right of participation in administration to the 50,000,000 people of Java and the Central as well as Special Provincial Councils have speedily been established. Moreover, the organization of the Volunteer Army has been proclaimed for the defense of the land. Thus, the 50,000,000 inhabitants of Java have been accorded the opportunity for doing their best on the fighting and home fronts for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"We are overwhelmed with emotions for having been elected as members of the Central Council and for having been enabled to attend the first session. In full cognizance of our grave duty, we are determined to offer greatest cooperation to the Japanese Military Administration thereby to contribute our bit to the attainment of final victory in the current war."

Council Head Named

Domei

DJAKARTA, October 18.—Ir Soekarno was officially appointed Chairman and Koesmo Outojo, Vice-Chairman of the Central Council, at the second day session of the Java Central Council, which convened yesterday morning at the official residence of the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in Java. The Council members also passed an unanimous decision to offer thanks to the Japanese Forces.

Today's Press Comments

October 19, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Indian Famine and Independence

NIPPON SANGYO—The food question in India is now growing from bad to worse. Some 3,000 persons died in the province of Bengal in the early part of September alone and there is no telling to what extreme the famine will develop. That even such figures as have been published, appalling enough as they are, are quite conservative estimates is clear from reports in the British press. So callous has been the British attitude toward this great catastrophe that even the United States is criticising it.

In view of the fact that rice imported from Burma amounted to less than 20 per cent of the total consumption in India, the British explanation that the stoppage of imports from Burma is responsible for the famine is another British attempt to conceal the truth. If there is a shred of conscience in the British mind, they would have done something about the generous offer of Subhas Chandra Bose, leader of the Indian independence movement, and Burmese Head of State Ba Maw to supply them with the rice necessary to relieve the Indian famine. But all they are doing is to hold a Foodstuff Conference by way of an apology for their negligence.

We need hardly point out that what will save India from starvation is achievement of its independence. Mr. Bose is fighting hard for that glorious day and the Indian people at home are striving earnestly to free themselves from the oppressive British yoke. Armed uprising is the only course open to the starving Indians. This is the golden opportunity for the people of India to rise in arms to cooperate with a moral Japan for life and liberty. The independence of Burma and the Philippines shows to what extent India can rely on the pledged word of Japan. With Japan's aid and the action of Mr. Bose and his comrades, the way to India's freedom is open.

NAVY AIR UNITS SINK 4 ENEMY TRANSPORTS IN RAID ON BUNA BAY

Set Afire to Another in Surprise Assault on October 15

14 PLANES DOWNED

Military Establishments on New Guinea Island Are Also Blasted

Carrying out a surprise attack on an enemy convoy anchoring in Buna Bay of New Guinea Island on the morning of October 15, Imperial Navy Air Units sank four large-sized enemy transports and damaged and set fire to one medium-sized transport. They also shot down more than 14 planes of an enemy formation of more than 100 which attempted to intercept them.

These results were disclosed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 3:45 p.m. on Monday as follows:

"Imperial Navy Air Units surprise-raided an enemy convoy anchoring in the Bay of Buna, New Guinea Island, on the morning of October 15. Our Units engaged more than 100 enemy planes, which came counter-attacking. In this fight, (1) the loss inflicted on the enemy included four large-sized transports sunk, one medium-sized transport damaged and set ablaze, and more than 14 planes shot down. (2) The loss on our side was 15 planes self-blasted or not yet returned."

Buna Raided

Domei

AN UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, October 18.—Japanese Navy Air Units vigorously attacked enemy positions at Buna, New Guinea, at dawn on October 14 and in the face of intense anti-aircraft gunfire from enemy batteries, blasted military establishment at one place. All the Japanese raiders returned safely.

Finschhafen Attacked

Domei

AN UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, October 17.—Japanese Army Air Units attacked Finschhafen at 8:25 a.m. today and caused heavy damage to enemy camping places there by intensive bombing. In aerial dog-fights with more than a dozen P-40's, the Japanese raiders shot down three of them. Our side lost three planes self-blasted.

5 Enemy Vessels Sunk

Domei

AN UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, October 18.—Imperial Navy Air Units bombed a group of small-sized enemy vessels off Finschhafen Harbor at daybreak on October 14 and sank one tugboat and four vessels, driving away the rest. Our side suffered no damage.

10 Enemy Planes Downed

Domei

AN UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.—Japanese Army Air Units in close collaboration with the Japanese Ground Units downed five enemy planes, P-40's and P-43's in aerial combat and blasted four B-25's of which one is uncertain, and one P-43 by anti aircraft fire, totaling ten planes over Madan, New Guinea Island at 8:03 a.m. yesterday. The enemy formation of 43 planes consisted of North-American B-25's, Republic P-43's, Curtiss Hawk P-40's and Lockheed-Hudson P-38's.

Three of the Japanese planes have not yet returned while no damage was inflicted on the Japanese military facilities.

Finschhafen Enemy Bombed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, October 17.—The fighter-bomber formation of the Japanese Army Air Forces yesterday morning bombed the enemy which was concentrated at a point on the mouth of the Songu River in Finschhafen, New Guinea, inflicting heavy damage. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

Chinese Reds Deteriorating; Internal Friction Mounting

Commander Wang, Taken Prisoner by Japanese, Admits Communist Forces Losing Will to Fight; Subordinates Given 'Raw' Deal

Domei

AT X X ON THE NORTH CHINA FRONT.—The weakness of the Chinese Communist forces and the mounting dissatisfaction among the soldiers were related by Wang I-fu, Commander of the First Cavalry Regiment of Chungking's North Hopei Third Army, who was taken prisoner in the course of the recent North China Campaign carried out by the Japanese Forces.

"The Communist troops operating in the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei border regions have been dealt a fatal blow by the Japanese Forces, who recently carried out quick sweeping operations in North China," said the captive officer.

"The Communist Eighth Route Army is no longer able to conduct their favorite guerilla operations and this fact means a severest blow to the Communist forces.

"Since the North Hopei Campaign carried out last year, the Japanese with their superb strategy, frustrated our guerilla operations, and occupied the entire area which forms the 'granary' for the Communist troops in North China."

The former Communist officer revealed that the Imperial Forces in their South Taihang operations in June of this year, destroyed the nerve system of the Communist forces. In the latest campaign, he said, the Communists resorted to mine tactics in order to check the onrush of the Japanese but the scheme proved an utter failure. He declared that the superb tactics of the Japanese is a dire threat to the Chinese Communist forces.

"Meanwhile," Wang continued, "dissatisfaction is growing among the soldiers. The principles regarding the marriage of the Communist Party members are impractical as the soldiers and men below the battalion commander cannot afford to have wives. High officers above regiment commanders, however, each monopolizes two or three women in utter disregard of the principles of marriage.

"Though, as a matter of principle, provisions should be distributed equally among the men and officers, we live only on millet porridge whereas high officers are provided with flour.

"As daily necessities are ever rising in prices in the Communist border areas due to the thoroughgoing economic blockade enforced by the new Government, people with low wages like me can never enjoy decent lives."

COAL STRIKES HIT U.S. STEEL OUTPUT

Alabama, Indiana Walk-Outs Causing Daily Production Loss of 9,000 Tons

Domei

LISBON, October 17.—It was officially estimated that the coal strikes in Alabama and Indiana are reducing American steel production by at least 9,000 tons daily, according to reports received from Washington.

A total of 25,000 soft coal miners in Alabama and Indiana were asked by John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, and the War Labor Board to end the strike which is seriously hampering the nation's war effort.

Lewis asked the miners to be back on the job by Monday but fifty minutes later the War Labor Board, taking the jurisdiction under the Smith-Connally Anti-Strike Act, ordered the strikers to return to work "forthwith." The strike made 22,000 workers idle in Alabama and 3,500 in Indiana. The walk-outs started after the Government had returned the mines to private ownership.

The strike yesterday spread to Indiana, resulting in the stoppage of work in 17 mines. It was divulged that the mines have no contract with the mine owners. In view of the serious situation, Harold Ickes, in his capacity of Solid Fuels Co-ordinator, as well as the Navy and War Undersecretaries were urging for a quick settlement, and yesterday pointed out to the War Labor Board that the coal strikes were seriously obstructing the United States' war effort, and if not settled soon have the possibilities of leading into a general coal strike, similar to the serious labor crisis which confronted the United States this spring.

Acting on the warning, the War Labor Board immediately called in John L. Lewis to discuss the situation. The reason why Lewis complied with the War Labor Board demands for immediate cessation of the wild-cat strikes, is believed to be that any strikes called by the miners before the end of the truce period on October 31 would render the miners position extremely unfavorable and leave them open to attack.

BALDWIN ATTACKS BADOGLIO REGIME

Says Troops Dispirited and Only Looking for Food; Liability to Anti-Axis

Domei

LISBON, October 17.—Cynically commenting on the declaration of war by Badoglio's puppet regime, Hanson Baldwin, well-known New York Times military commentator, declared that Badoglio's co-belligerent notice is "just a scrap of paper and beyond that it cannot be trusted," according to reports received here from New York.

Baldwin pointed out that "after all the Badoglio Government is composed of many ex-Fascist members and Badoglio himself has received many favors from Benito Mussolini, and for these reasons a full and implicit trust cannot be placed on the personnel of such a government."

He claimed that Badoglio's faction is "dispirited, divided and lost" and he warned Americans that they must not jump on the bandwagon without due deliberation "for we might make mistakes."

Baldwin bluntly charged that the Anglo-American troops in Italy do not like Marshal Badoglio's troops "and this might affect the morale of our soldiers." He stated further that Americans must be careful regarding Badoglio's moves and must not treat his troops as comrades. The commentator accused the Badoglio regime as being "too slow" and added that much time has been wasted in waiting. He also declared that all Badoglio's adherents want "are American food and clothes."

Baldwin concluded by saying that in assisting Badoglio, a drainage of much needed anti-Axis shipping would result, since a great deal of wheat and coal must be sent to them. He stated, "In this respect they are a liability and it will take a long time before black ink can be written."

More Spitfires for Pacific

Domei

LISBON, October 14.—The dispatch of more Spitfire fighter planes of the latest type to the Southwestern Pacific in order to replenish the anti-Axis air forces was recently decided, it was announced by Herbert V. Evatt, Australian Minister of External Affairs, today in the House of Representatives, according to reports from Canberra.

CHUNGKING LEADERS OUT FOR SELF GAIN

Chiang and His Henchmen Have Not China's Real Interest at Heart, Says Traveller

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE.—The tragic predicament with which the Chungking regime is now confronted due to increasing restlessness and the uncertain atmosphere particularly prevalent among the intelligentsia class, was lately revealed by a certain official who three weeks ago deserted the Chungking camp. His observation follows:

"It must be remembered that the most influential of the Chungking regime are not those who have the destiny of the country at heart but rather those who have been educated in America and who are intoxicated by American superficial materialism.

"Those addicted to opium can be cured, but to save those who have been thoroughly poisoned by American mammonism requires a much more drastic method. This tendency to worship things American and British is not the outcome of the War, but it has been carefully engendered over a number of years by those who hoped to gain therefrom. They have purposely deluded the public with false propaganda and concocted news on the war situation, and the true progress of the war has never been divulged.

"However, despite the frantic attempts of this clique of Americanized statesmen, the more intelligent of the younger generation are beginning to question the wisdom of their Government's policy when they compare the plight of the Chungking regime to the rosy future of the National Government at Nanking. In spite of all efforts on the part of the Chungking authorities to conceal from the public the truth of the situation, somehow it is beginning to become manifest to these alert youths.

"That the tension among the prominent Chungking government officials is daily increasing cannot be denied, as can be seen by the trend of the press. Articles condemning America and Britain appeared recently in the dailies of both Chungking and Kweilin, the question at issue being the ordinance regulating the examination and punishment of American and British military offenders in Chungking. If the Chungking police cannot exercise its jurisdiction over American and British offenders in Chungking, one prominent paper declared, then the abolition of the extraterritorial right in Chungking is nothing but another of the empty American gestures.

"Regarding the development of the northwest, a great fuss was made and a wholesale mobilization of laborers launched. However, the public is not interested in such a project as it entails enormous capital, besides stupendous man-power and technical skill, all of which are unavailable at present.

"In a desperate attempt to bring the 'Kuomintang' and the Communists to an understanding, Chungking recently held a plenary conference of the 11th Central Executive and Supervisory Committees of the 'Kuomintang,' but nothing tangible resulted except that Chiang Kai-shek was further empowered to exercise his dictatorial power.

"Chiang Kai-shek is frantically endeavoring to obtain more aid from America and Britain. It is rumored that Soong Mei-ling, wife of the Generalissimo, recently dispatched a plea to President Roosevelt to rush out to Chungking 300,000 American troops. In view of the present war situation, however, Roosevelt will not be able to comply, and Chiang Kai-shek has no other effective means of replenishing his sadly depleted ranks.

"It is most probable that in view of the present situation, Chiang Kai-shek's influence will be further strengthened in order to enable him to control his people more effectively. Political circles of Chungking are watching, with much concern and antipathy, the changes which are taking place from day to day."

INDIANS FETE P.I. REPUBLIC

Nethaji Bose in Shonan Congratulates President Laurel

Domei

SHONAN, October 18.—Local Indian residents held a rally at 6 p.m. on Sunday to celebrate the independence of the Philippines, with the attendance of Subhas Chandra Bose, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian National Army.

At the meeting, Mr. Bose delivered an address congratulating the Philippines on its freedom and also declared that an armed conflict for India's independence must be launched within this year.

The assembly then passed a resolution congratulating the Republic of the Philippines and President Jose P. Laurel on the attainment of the long-coveted freedom.

Anti-Axis Ministers In Argentina Fired

(Continued from Page 1)

the Argentine Government. Whether the charges were true or not it cannot be said, but observers were certain that the Argentine Government is moving out in a firm attitude against Jewish capitalists who ever since the recent revolution, had moved into the Argentine financial world and had been causing the decay of Argentine political circles.

In the latest partial reconstruction of the Cabinet, Gustavo Martineff, noted anti-Semitic author, was made Justice Minister and concurrently Education Minister. This move, together with the arrest of thousands of Communists also carried out by the present Government, is understood to be a manifestation of the Government's anti-Semitic policy.

With the lifting of the ban on the Yiddish press, the clash between Argentina and America was settled for the moment. On Sunday, however, a declaration signed by leftist elements appeared in all the papers urging the people to overturn the policy of neutrality held by the Government and to sever diplomatic relations with the Axis. Against this declaration, President Ramirez issued a strong declaration declaring that Argentina's policies would be decided by Argentina and not by foreigners.

President Ramirez also followed up his declaration by making it known that he would dismiss all the officials who had signed their names in the anti-neutrality declaration.

Observers believe that with the Army behind it the position of the Government is strong, and that as long as the present situation continues American pressure, with the dollar and the Jews as its weapon, will be of no avail.

As a last step, a boycott on Argentine goods may be considered but because Britain must have Argentine foodstuffs or starve, this plan, too, will be impossible to effect.

400 CRAFT DOWNED BY REICH FORCES

150 Planes Destroyed at Schweinfurt

Domei

BERLIN, October 17.—German forces shot down about 400 American and British aircraft in the week ending on October 14, Reich military authorities revealed. The following results are given:

October 8—A total of 48 enemy bombers attacking Bremen were shot down.

October 10—Sixty-two enemy bombers raiding the coastal areas in North Germany were shot down.

October 10—Fifty-one enemy bombers attacking Muenster were downed.

October 14—At least 150 enemy planes that attacked Schweinfurt were shot down.

The total of these Anglo-American planes for certain shot down is 311. Moreover, there are about 90 aircraft which had been severely damaged and forced down. The loss in men is estimated at about 4,000.

State Council Is Established By Philippines

(Continued from Page 1)

Assembly.

Regarding the formation of a foreign ministry, the president said, "It is an essential measure in order to enable the government to carry on international relations not only with Japan and other countries of the Greater East Asia Sphere but with other countries of the world." He urged the formation of a Filipino Embassy in Tokyo "in order to reciprocate the appointment of Ambassador Shozo Murata as Nippon Envoy to the Republic of the Philippines."

Stressing the importance of the first session of the National Assembly, President Laurel emphasized the role of the legislative body in affairs of the new government saying that, despite the formation of a centralized government with strong executive and vital administration, policies cannot be undertaken without concurrence of the people's chosen representatives. The President said, "Collaboration and cooperation of the National Assembly is vital and necessary in order to realize efficient administrative measures as well as to provide for decent social conditions and the people's well-being. I rejoice at this opportunity of appearing before you on the occasion of the first session of the assembly under the independent status. May I ask you to give every support and cooperation so that we may be able to discharge jointly our weighty responsibilities to our beloved country."

The President indicated that the government set up under the Executive Commission be continued until the expiration of the present budget on the basis of the regular calendar year.

AMERY INDIFFERENT TO INDIAN SUFFERING

Bengal Food Administrator Says Present Famine Is Worst Ever Experienced

Domei

LISBON, October 17.—All newspapers in Britain are devoting considerable space to the news from India regarding the famine in Bengal Province.

The Sunday Times and the Sunday Pictorial are reported to have published on October 17, reports from India giving the results of investigations into the extent of the disaster, all tending to show that the situation in Bengal Province is most pressing.

The Calcutta correspondent of the Daily Express, describing conditions in Bengal Province, said: "Immediate help is imperative, otherwise several million people will be dying from starvation in Bengal Province. In this province and especially in the city of Calcutta, more and more persons working in munitions factories are succumbing to the lack of sustenance."

The members of the Indian Defense Council are agreed that the situation in many parts of Bengal Province is so frightful as to defy description. They are the authors of the statement that one could meet miles upon miles of famished Indian bodies at every turn within the stricken province. The British and Indian Governments are making the excuse that the delay in meeting the situation is due to the lack of shipping.

British Secretary of State for India, Leopold Amery, explained the reasons for the inactivity of the British Government in regard to the famine in India in the House of Commons and then at a meeting in the city of Birmingham. The remarks made by him on both occasions were found totally unsatisfactory to the people of India. Even the Statesman, a British-owned newspaper, according to a Calcutta dispatch, was moved to wonder how the British Secretary of State for India could possibly reconcile his statement that the food situation in Bengal Province constitutes no crisis and that the lack of food is not widespread in the province, with the announcement of the Food Administrator of the Bengal Provincial Government that the famine is the severest that has ever been experienced in the province or, for that matter, in any other part of India.

OYAMADA TO JOIN COLORS; IS FIRST DIET MEMBER

Send-Off Rally Being Held Today by I.R.A.P.A. Under General Abe

With Diet members, too, now being subject to a call to the colors, Yoshitaka Oyamada, Representative from the Second District in Akita Prefecture, will be the first to go into uniform. To send off this Diet member, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association will hold a rally at its headquarters at 4 p.m. today, with General Nobuyuki Abe, President of the Association, and all the leaders attending.

Mr. Oyamada is an Intendant Sub-Lieutenant. He has been elected to the House on four occasions and during the time also has served as a Parliamentary Councillor for the War Ministry.

It is recalled that the Government has decided to present, at the coming 83rd extraordinary session of the Diet, a bill concerning the continuance of the status of Diet members who have been called to the colors.

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited.

PRESIDENT:
Takeo Kato
VICE-PRESIDENT:
Zensaku-Sekine
MANAGING DIRECTORS:
Kenkichi Takagi,
Yuzuru Kimura,
Kanoh Shundo,
Tetsuji Kawai,
Shinpei Watanabe

HEAD OFFICE:
5, Marunouchi 1-chome,
Kojimachi-ku Tokyo

BRANCHES
in
Tokyo, Kichijyoji, Kokubunji, Fuchu, Hachioji, Kawasaki Yokohama, Ichikawa, Funabashi, Chiba, Choshi, Matsudo, Sakura, Sawara, Tokorozawa, Mito, Ishioka, Otaru, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Amagasaki, Kobe, Okayama, Fukuyama, Hiroshima, Tokuyama, Tottori, Kokura, Tobata, Fukuoka, Dairen, Shanghai.

Nippon Units in New Guinea Successfully Repulse Foe

Intrepid Japanese Warriors Checking Attacks by Numerically Superior Enemy—War Situation Daily Becoming Intensified

(By Arrangement with the Asahi)
(Special to the Nippon Times)

ON THE FOREMOST FRONT IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.—United in their determination to fight till death, the Japanese soldiers in New Guinea are successfully repulsing the enemy forces which are able to continue large-scale offensives only by dint of their numerical superiority.

The war situation in Lae, Salamaua and other places in New Guinea, ever since the landing of the enemy forces in Nassau Bay, is daily becoming intensified. The Japanese positions are pitted with shell-holes, all filled with rain-water.

On June 30, enemy forces landed in the region of Nassau Bay. In view of the imminent necessity of replenishing the forces stationed in Mubo, Japanese landing barges successfully transported an X X unit through a network of enemy torpedo boats. Immediately upon its landing the unit launched successive offensives against the enemy, but due to the ever ready reinforcements of the latter, no outstanding result was obtained.

Greatly bolstered in number, and in concert with air units, the enemy launched a terrific offensive against the XX unit. The Japanese unit thereby moved to Salamaua and waited for further orders, and on X day in X month an order was issued to consolidate the fighting line.

The enemy units were fully equipped with trench-mortars and heavy mountain artillery which incessantly roared in action. Whole forests were obliterated and the ground round about mercilessly dug up. In contrast, the Japanese Forces are lightly armed, their superior technique and skill taking the place of reckless shelling as attested to by the destruction of seven enemy trench mortars by one Japanese mountain artillery gun.

Enemy Dispersed

The Kamino Unit, consisting of fearless and hard men, on arrival at Salamaua instantly dispersed the enemy. This unit was particularly trained for, and experienced in, night and surprise attacks. With its landing, the enemy also reinforced his troops, and thus the area in and around Salamaua was transformed into an arena of devastating fighting. Day after day Douglas transport planes roared over the enemy positions, dropping long objects by means of parachutes. Some days were passed in speculation by the Japanese soldiers before they realized that the enemy was being supplied with anti-aircraft guns.

On X day in X month, enemy soldiers began building trenches at a point not so far distant from the position occupied by the Takahashi Unit. Corporal Miyai, accompanied by six subordinates, was able to take them unawares, and completely routed them. However, upon learning that their foe was few in number, the enemy promptly picked up courage and responded to the attack with automatic rifles. Thereupon Corporal Miyai dashed into their midst and, single-handed, cut down the enemy right and left with his sword till finally he succumbed to numerous wounds.

Another Japanese soldier met death during the course of the combat while three others were fatally wounded. The two remaining, Lance-Corporal Fukutomi and Superior-Private Amada, held back the enemy with all their might, and with the approach of dusk crawled nearer to the enemy position and threw hand grenades. They were thus able to hold their respective posts till the following day when reinforcements arrived. Later their meritorious feat was given recognition.

Foe Unit Lands

It was X day of X month. An enemy unit suddenly landed at a point near the Buss River, east of Lae. Unfortunately the wireless apparatus went out of order. Around 11 a.m. some 30 enemy B-24's and B-17's could be seen flying over Lae. Presently these planes, in formation, began dropping bombs in close succession. They were time-bombs, some as large as 50 kilograms in size. The thunderous explosions reverberated throughout the area, and shell-holes appeared in the mountain-sides and on the ground from 5 to 7 meters in depth and 20 meters in diameter.

Another day of danger and terrific fighting dawned. Over the horizon an enemy transport squadron convoyed by large-sized cruisers and destroyers came into view. A submarine was sighted cruising about on the surface of the water, while countless P-28 fighter planes winged their threatening way toward the Japanese position. It was an immense squadron of 70 vessels. An unparalleled feat was accomplished by the Japanese soldiers, one enemy cruiser and four to six transports being sunk, two destroyers damaged and twenty-seven P-38's blasted, as previously announced by the Imperial Headquarters.

In anticipation of the enemy attempts to cross the Buss River, the Japanese artillery unit made every possible preparation. On X day, deadly fighting commenced with the guns on both sides shooting streaks of fire at each other. In point of number the Japanese were numerically much inferior, but in spirit they were beyond comparison, even the sick and the wounded insisting on taking part.

Satisfaction Guaranteed
and Careful Cleaning
and Repair Services
Lowest prices Prompt
We Sell and buy
New, Used, Rebuilt
Machines. A Large
Stock on Hand
Also Japanese Typewriters
NITTO Typewriter Co.
No. 2 Nichome, Yurakucho,
Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

BLUFF HOTEL
NO, 2, BLUFF, YOKOHAMA
TEL.. 2-3616
High and Healthy Location
Best Continental Food
Attractive Rates
Chr. Petersen, Proprietor

Portraiture of Real
Distinction—
ICHIJO STUDIO
ICHIJO, F.R.P.S.
19 Nakanocho, Azabu. Tel. 48-2734

HASHIMOTO
HOTEL
TEL 35
IKAO
HOT SPRING

WAKAMOTO
POTENT VITAMINS...
Indicated for poor appetite, indigestion, malnutrition, constipation, diarrhea & various gastro-intestinal disorders, beriberi, neuritis, pellagra.
B1
B2
...CONCENTRATE TABLETS
Excellent for growing infants & children, expectant & nursing mothers, patients on restricted diet, convalescents.
WAKAMOTO LTD.
(Manufacturing chemists)
Tokyo.

INDIAN WOMEN JOIN INDEPENDENCE ARMY

Many Volunteer in Shonan to Fight Side by Side With Men Against British

Domei

SHONAN, October 17.—With hordes of Indian women having thronged to the branch offices of the Indian Independence League in order to enlist, and with many others still volunteering, the Women's Corps of the Indian National Army holds within it the fiery will to advance into India side by side with the officers and men of the Indian National Army.

Formed in August under Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian Independence League, in East Asia, and with Dr. S. Laksmi at its head, the Corps is daily going through grinding training driven by the burning will to free the motherland from British clutches.

The patriotism of Ranee Lakshmibai, who, in the first war of independence in 1857, personally led her forces against the British and was called the Joan of Arc of India, is the patriotism of these fiery Indian women today. The fact that their unit has been named the Ranee of Jhansi Regiment is a manifestation of their will to carry on the will of the Ranee and die if necessary for the cause of their country.

To accommodate the flood of volunteers for the Ranee of Jhansi Regiment, a training station, under the leadership of Mr. Bose, is about to be opened here.

With October 21 being the birthday of Ranee Lakshmibai, the Women's Section of the Indian Independence League will call upon all its branch offices to celebrate the occasion and at the same time to make anew the determination of the Indian women in East Asia to give their lives for the cause of their nation.

Economic Body Due For Republic of P.I.

(Continued from Page 1)

and other daily necessaries that the Filipinos used to import. The Filipinos may count on Japan to furnish all the technical assistance required for the work.

Having been born in the midst of a great war, the Philippines must establish a complete system of wartime economic distribution and price control. The associations for the supply of daily necessaries and the distributive control structure of private companies established under the Japanese Military Administration are to be taken over by the new Government. On the other hand, machinery that will enable unitary control to be exercised over both production and distribution as regards foodstuffs and other daily necessaries is to be set up in the new Government.

The tax system of the old Executive Commission will be continued by the new Government almost intact. The collection of taxes has been the more strengthened by the action taken just prior to the Declaration of Independence to transfer the levy rights over import and export duties from the Japanese Military Administration to the Commission. The new Government will thus have this new source of revenue to fall back upon. Even if Government expenditure should increase under the development of the new policy of national progress undertaken by President Laurel, loans will be confined to a comparatively small amount and a policy of sound finance assured.

Studies are now going forward for the establishment of a Central Bank of the Philippines. Mr. Laurel has declared that sound and stabilized currency will be adopted and inquiries necessary for assuring sound circulation and improvement of the credit system will be carried out. Thus, prior to the founding of the Central Bank, adjustments and mergers of the existing monetary institutions are expected to be effected. In the transition period, banknotes of the Philippine branch of the Southern Development Bank will be continued to be issued, peso paper currency continuing to be exchangeable for war notes, as is the case in Burma.

NEW PUBLICATION
ART GUIDE OF NIPPON
Vol. 1 Nara, Wakayama and Mie Prefectures

The only comprehensive art guide of Japan in English. Based on latest researches. Routes, etc. given in detail. With maps and plates. Size: 11x15 cm. pp. 516.
¥14.85 (tax included)
On sale from OCTOBER 25
INDEX OF JAPANESE PAINTERS
SIZE: 13 x 18 cm. pp. 156. ¥5.00
TOYO BIZYUTU KOKUSAI KENKYUKAI
(Society of Friends of Eastern Art)
c/o Bizyutu Kenkyuzyo, Ueno Park, Tokyo
Tel. 83-3487. Furikae No. 165, 188, Tokyo

TEIKOKU GINKO
Established April 1st, 2603 as a result of consolidation of The Dai-Ichi Ginko, Ltd. and The Mitsui Bank, Ltd. under above title.
Capital Subscribed ¥200,000,000
Capital Paid up ¥128,125,000
Reserve Funds ¥180,500,000
Chairman
TERUO AKASHI
President
JUNSHIRO MANDAI
Inland Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Keisyo, Husan and Other principal cities.
Foreign Branches:
Dairen, Shanghai, Sourabaya

AKANE
SEMI PASTE
DENTIFRICE
アカネ練歯磨
TRADE MARK
AKANEYA HOMPO, LTD.
6, 1-chome, Onoe-machi,
Sakai City, Nippon
Manchoukuo:
8, Sumida-machi, Yamato-ku,
Mukden

272 TANKS DESTROYED

Germans Obtain Big Results on Eastern Front

Domei

BERLIN, October 17.—On the Eastern Front, German forces destroyed 272 Soviet tanks on October 15 and 16, German military authorities announced today.

Domei

BERLIN, October 16.—In the Eastern Front, German forces shot down 43 Soviet planes, German military authorities announced today.

The
Sumitomo Bank
Limited
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA
Capital Subscribed ¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds 68,720,000
President:
HAYASHI OKAHASHI
HOME OFFICES:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto
OVERSEAS OFFICES:
SHANGHAI & DAIREN
YOKOHAMA BRANCH:
Honcho 2-chome.
Tel. Honkyoku (2) 0743
TOKYO BRANCH:
Marunouchi 1-chome.
Tel. Marunouchi (23) 3221

The
Yokohama Specie Bank
Limited.
Established 1880
Capital (Paid up) ¥100,000,000
Reserve Funds ¥149,650,000
PRESIDENT:
H. KASHIWAGI
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
S. ASADA
S. ARAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
H. Kashiwagi S. Asada
Baron K. Iwasaki Baron I. Morimura
K. Kodama T. Okubo
J. Okada Viscount H. Kano
G. Kishinami T. Ohmura
K. Itoh
Head Office, Yokohama
K. Nakamura, Manager
Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
T. Yamamoto, Manager
Marunouchi Agency
No. 2 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku
T. Yamamoto, Agent
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
Japan
Fukuoka, Kobe, Marunouchi (Tokyo), Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo, Yokohama (Head office).
Manchoukuo & Mengolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien, Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, [illegible], Nanking, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao.
Hongkong
Hongkong.
French Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Bangkok.
Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Moulmein, Myingyan, Rangoon, Taunggyi, Tavoy.
Malai
Alor Star, Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuala-Trengganu, Kuantan, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tinggi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Medan, Padang, Pematang-Siantar, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Siboiga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, Djakarta, Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Poerwo-Kerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Sourabaya, Tjirebon.
North Borneo
Api, Bernei, Kuching, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.
Philippines
Manila.
Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro.
Every Description of Banking business transacted.

FREEDOM CEREMONY AT MANILA PICTURED

Speaker Okada Describes Solemn Events on Independence Day in P.I.

"Amid the joy and jubilation prevailing throughout the Philippines on that memorable day of October 14, I was deeply moved when I witnessed the march past of the heroic veterans of the revolution for independence, led by their leader General Emilio Aguinaldo," stated Tadahiko Okada, Speaker of the House of Representatives, who had been dispatched to attend the ceremony feting the birth of the new nation.

Mr. Okada, in his exclusive contribution to the Yomiuri-Hochi, described the solemn ceremony which took place in Manila on October 14 as follows: "October 14 signalled to the world the return of the Philippines into the Asiatic fold by discarding the shackles of American influence which, for 40 years, has contaminated the Filipinos with its easy-going mode of living.

"The ceremony feting the establishment of the Republic of the Philippines was held in Manila in front of the Legislative Building and after its conclusion, the new born nation, together with its 18,000,000 people became an important cog of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Effective Background

"The clear blue skies coupled with the verdant foliage constituted an effective background for the white, moss-covered Legislative Building and the large crowd of Filipinos, who had gathered there gave vent to their happiness with shouts of joy.

"President Jose P. Laurel declared Philippine independence with a strong and masterful voice and I was deeply impressed when he declared, 'We declare that we will offer all available resources as well as our honor for the defense of the independence of the Philippines.'

"As to the general decor of the program and the ceremony hall, an Asiatic atmosphere prevailed. In the course of the ceremony, Mrs. Vargas, wife of Jorge B. Vargas, Chief of the Executive Commission, presented the new Philippine flag to General Aguinaldo, who had the honor of raising it.

"While the flag was being raised, General Aguinaldo displayed deep signs of emotion, while tears of happiness and gratitude glistened in the eyes of General Artemio Ricarte, another veteran of the Philippine resolution.

First Hoisted 40 Years Ago

"Forty years ago the same flag was proudly hoisted in Malalos in Bulacan Province by these aged heroes who were then mere youths in their twenties. As it fluttered so proudly under the tropical blue skies, one could imagine the deep emotion that must have possessed these aged veterans, who saw their youthful aspirations being realized.

"Following the flag-raising ceremony a grand parade took place. Preceded by a file of policemen, members of the Philippines Veteran Soldiers Association marched proudly by, with General Aguinaldo in the lead. When passing President Laurel, the aged General bowed deeply as a sign of respect to the leader of new-born nation.

"General Aguinaldo some 40 years ago established a revolutionary regime, but his term as President was short-lived as their regime was taken over by the American usurpers. Some 200 veterans of the revolution followed their leader, all clad in their original uniforms of grey. Most of those participating in the parade looked to be over 70 years of age while there were a number over the 80 mark.

Old Woman in Parade

"An old woman in the parade caught my eye. She must have been the widow of a war veteran and she bravely trudged along, in place of her deceased husband. Those patriots who marched along, leaning on their canes and proudly carrying their swords filled me with deep emotion."

"The independence of the Philippines was brought about by the triumphant entry of the Japanese Forces who drove the Americans before them. Eulogies must be dedicated to the souls of the fallen heroes who fell for the cause of liberty. The ideal of Jose Rizal, who sacrificed himself for the glory of his nation and the sacred goal of the Japanese Empire in carrying on the war brought about the establishment of the new Republic of the Philippines.

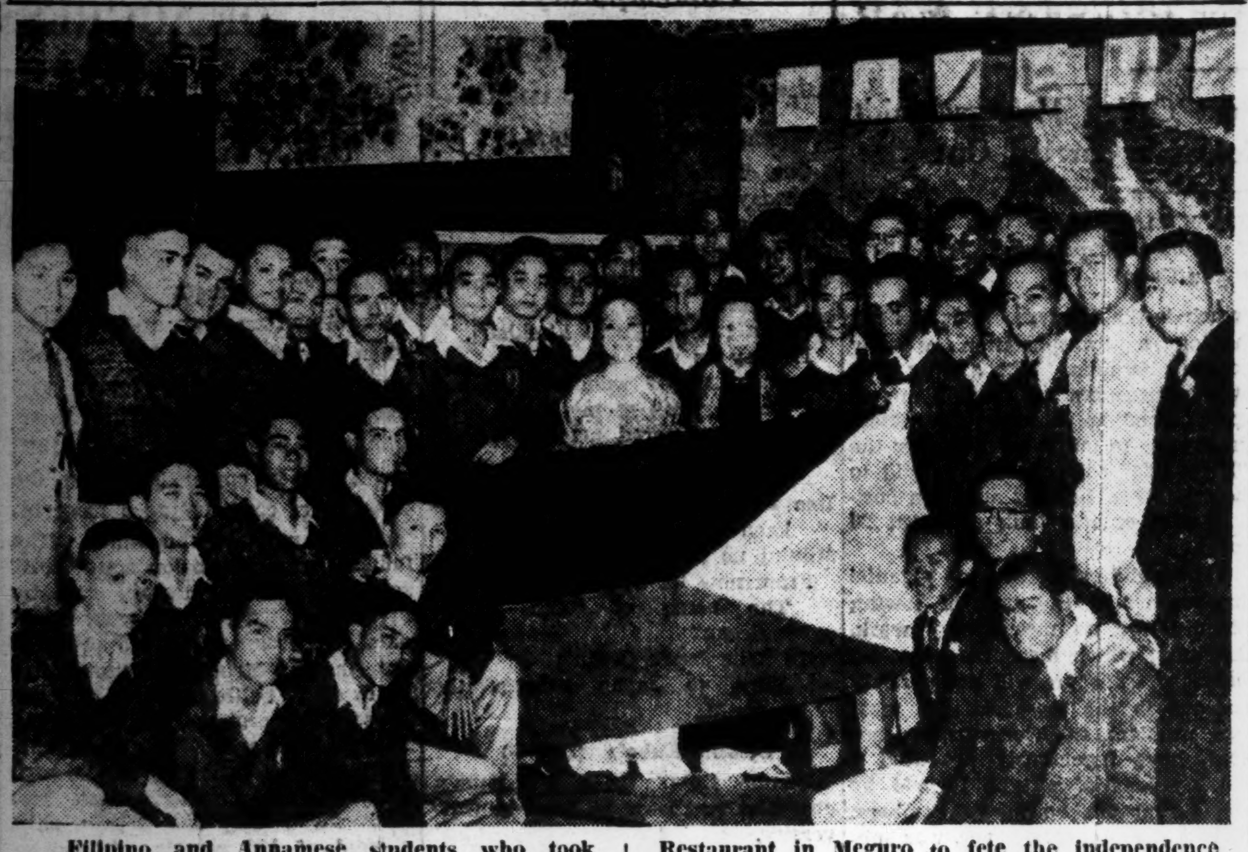
"The first mission of the Republic is to restore the Asiatic sense of morality and to set up the country on a secure economic footing by freeing itself from the fetters of the American economic policy.

Self-Sufficiency Necessary

"The Philippines must attain self-sufficiency as quickly as possible. Being blessed with plentiful as well as extremely fertile fields, the Philippines can be easily converted into a rice-producing country, thereby stabilizing the daily lives of the people. The early reconstruction of communications and traffic facilities is also indispensable in order to bring about the development of the Islands in the economic as well as cultural fields.

"It goes without saying that Japan will do its utmost to aid the Philippines attain full prosperity. By meeting the various leaders of the new nation such as Mr. Vargas, President Laurel and Benigno Aquino, whose acquaintance I made during their short sojourn in Tokyo, I was profoundly impressed by their eagerness and their ardent Asiatic spirit, which is so deeply instilled in them."

Filipino Students Honored



Filipino and Annamese students who took part in a celebration luncheon at the Gajoen Restaurant in Meguro to fete the independence of the Philippines.

FILIPINOS ARE FETED BY ANNAMESE HERE

Students Give Celebration Luncheon for Their Classmates At International Institute

The Gajoen Restaurant, Meguro-ku, was the scene of an international luncheon party on October 16, when the Annamese students of the International Students' Institute held a luncheon in honor of their Filipino classmates whose country attained independence on October 14.

As befitting the occasion, the new national flag of the Philippines was given the place of honor.

One of the Annamese students made a short speech welcomed all the guests and congratulating the Filipino students on their country's attainment of independence. In response, a speech was made by one of the Filipino boys, thanking his hosts and hostesses for their kindness, and expressing the joy and pride which was theirs when they thought of the reason which lay behind the invitation.

Accustomed for so long to domination, the Filipinos, even some among the students present, he said, had fought bitterly against what they thought were new invaders. But when the truth of Japan's mission was revealed to them, arms were quickly laid down and every attempt was made to cooperate with the Japanese.

And now, thanks to Japan's kindness, the wonderful day has arrived—the day for which the people of the Philippines had waited for 400 years, he continued. The duty of the Filipinos henceforth, especially that of the younger generation, is to see that their country becomes a worthy member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and, side by side with the other nations of Asia, they will fight until the ideal of an "Asia for the Asiatics" is realized, he concluded.

Great merriment reigned over the dinner-tables as Annamese and Filipino students, and Japanese guests, exchanged friendly banter. After lunch, an impromptu entertainment was provided by the students of the two countries, consisting of folk-songs, school songs, folk dances and sleight-of-hand tricks, after which the party broke up at 4 p.m.

U.S. Patrol Ship Sunk

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 17.—The United States Navy Department announced today the sudden sinking of the patrol vessel, Moon Star, on October 15 in the Atlantic waters. However, nothing as to the particulars were disclosed.

Linlithgow Leaves for Home

Domei

LISBON, October 17.—Lord Linlithgow, former Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and Lady Linlithgow, after six and a half years' stay in India left New Delhi today for home, according to reports from the Indian capital.

LAWYER LAUREL

By Arrangement with the Asahi
Special to the Nippon Times

(XI)

By Ki Kimura

It was a tranquil day, with rain as fine as silk quietly falling outside. The Japanese passenger boat, the Sydney Maru, plowed its way through the smooth surface of the Inland Sea of Japan on its return voyage from the South.

In the luxurious salon, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, and Dr. Laurel, were holding an intimate talk over their cigars. The two men were on their way to Japan for a short visit. It was April, 1937.

"By the way, when will your son be graduating?" President Quezon asked his companion.

"In December this year, if all goes well. But I am not quite sure whether he will be able to graduate," was Dr. Laurel's reply.

"Why?"

"He has been pleading, on one pretext or another, to be taken back to the Philippines. He says the rigid training at the Academy is too much for him."

"But why? Of course he should complete his training, especially since he went to so much trouble to enter the school. I was hoping that after his graduation, your son would agree to become my secretary, or co-worker," President Quezon said.

"Thank you. In any case I will soon be seeing him and can find out what the trouble is."

"Yes, do. Personally I feel greatly drawn towards the Japanese people. At the time of our revolution, some Japanese volunteers were attached to General Aguinaldo's unit. I was then assistant commander of his unit, and therefore used to be intimately associated with these men. That was the first time I had any contact with Japanese." President Quezon was alluding to the revolution which took place in the Philippines 40 years ago against American rule.

He continued in his reminiscences: "We were stationed in Bataan Peninsula at the time. There I met two Japanese, Captain Jun Hara and Sergeant Saburo Nakamori. I remember well that the latter was a big tall man, as quick as he was shrewd. Whenever he heard a faint rustling in the undergrowth, out he would rush and invariably come back with a captive American officer or sentinel. According to the Japanese custom, he would always tie his captives' hands behind their back. He won the respect and admiration of all of us for his fearlessness. The Japanese volunteer corps was granted citations twice by General Aguinaldo in recognition of its meritorious achievements," President Quezon lauded the bravery and courage of the Japanese soldiers.

"The story of the revolution will gradually be forgotten by our peopeople unless you tell them about it," Dr. Laurel said.

"America has certainly taken pains to efface the memory of the revolution from the minds of the Filipinos. During that time I came to realize that the Japanese were a reliable and trustworthy people. Being president of the Philippines under American administration, it may not be appropriate for me to say this," and bending forward, he continued in a low voice, "but I think it is far better for your son to be trained at a Japanese military academy than at West Point. I respect your judgment in sending your son to Japan. Please tell him that I wish him success, and that I hope he will persevere and complete his training."

"Thank you very much. It is very kind of you. My son will feel greatly honored to receive such words of encouragement from the President."

The conversation was interrupted by the sound of the gong announcing that tea was ready. Outside, the fine rain still continued to fall quietly.

During his month's visit in Japan, Dr. Laurel went to see the play, "General Nogi," three times. He did not understand the language but he was greatly impressed by the spirit manifested by the play.

On December 20, 1937, a graduation ceremony took place at the Military Academy. In the list of graduates, four foreign names stood out conspicuously, namely, Chen Hsi-han and Shao Ping-lin of Manchoukuo, Putomuchi of Mongolia, and Jose Sotero of the Philippines.

Sotero had proved a worthy son of a distinguished father by changing his attitude completely after a talk with his parent. With determination he completed the course at the Academy, and upon graduation became a cadet attached to the field-artillery regiment of the Imperial Bodyguards. He was the first Filipino to occupy the post of sublieutenant.

The China Affair broke out while he was still attending the Academy. His experience in living in the midst of rolling war clouds strengthened him and prepared him for the epochal event, which was to come later on, of the realization of Philippine Independence.

In 1938, Dr. Laurel presented his new thesis to the Tokyo Imperial University, the subject of which was "Study of the Philippines Election Law." This time it was found satisfactory and he was awarded a doctorate, thereby becoming the second Filipino to hold a Japanese doctorate.

Dr. Laurel's thesis had been examined by three University professor's, namely, Junkichi Nomura, Kenzo Takayanagi and Masamichi Royama, who were unanimous in their declaration that the thesis provided most accurate information on the Philippines Election Law.

Professor Royama is now sojourning in Manila, as is often reported in the Japanese press. Also according to the press, Dr. Laurel is wont to address the Professor as "sensei" (teacher), although the latter is much younger, always remembering the fact that Professor Royama was one of the examiners of his thesis.

In the whirlwind of changes effected in the Philippines with the landing of the Japanese Forces in December 1941, closely followed by the occupation of the Islands and the establishment of a Japanese Military Administration, Dr. Laurel worked on the foremost front as Commissioner of the Department of Justice. Due to his reserved nature, however, at first he was not much noticed.

In a book entitled "Sanshiro," written by Soseki Natsume, a literary genius of the Meiji and Taisho eras, is contained this remark: "Nature spent tens of thousands of years in creating precious stones, and before those precious stones were discovered by man, many more years elapsed." So also was the case of Dr. Laurel.

On October 14, 1943, the Republic of the Philippines was born, with Dr. Laurel, the lawyer who had taken to heart the case of the Hosho Maru and its Japanese crew, as the first President.

(The End)

PENANG CHINESE DONATE $200,000 TO PLANE FUND

Sum to Be Given on Occasion Of Meiji-Setsu; Drive for Collection Starts

Domei

PENANG, October 17.—Indicative of further increasing enthusiasm of Chinese residents here, the Penang Chinese Association at a general meeting decided to donate $200,000 to Japan as a fund for construction of warplanes on the occasion of the birthday of the Emperor Meiji on November 3.

A drive for the collection of monetary donations was immediately started among the Chinese residents here.

Meanwhile, the cooperation of Chinese residents in the Southern Regions with Japan's war effort is daily taking on more positive and concrete phases. A large sum of money have already been contributed to the Japanese Forces by Chinese residents in Shonan, Selangor, Perak and other parts of the Southern areas.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

October 17

The evacuation of the bridgehead of Zaporoshje which was reported on October 15 was carried out according to plan within the great detaching movement in the east. Leaders and troops have particularly distinguished themselves in carrying out this movement. All arms, war materials, supplies and implements were transported across the Dnieper bridges which were under the constant threat from the enemy air forces. The sappers have a particular share in the destruction of all important installations, in carrying out the crossing of the river in time and the timely and effective blowing up of the dam. All enemy fighting groups were destroyed in heavy fighting. Our troops took 648 prisoners and 50 guns.

To the southeast of Krementshug, yesterday, strong forces continued their attempts at breaking through. In the course of the heavy fighting the enemy was repelled in general and local dents were soon ironed out. Over 120 tanks were destroyed.

At other places of the middle Dnieper the enemy attacks were also unsuccessful. To the northwest of Chernigov and west of Smolensk, heavy fighting is continuing with unabated vigor. In the heavy defense fighting the enemy was prevented from securing success. The Soviets suffered heavy losses. At the remaining Eastern Front local fighting of minor importance took place.

In southern Italy the enemy attacked our vanguards with strong and superior forces. Heavy fighting ensued in the area of Capua and Campobasse. The enemy attacks were repelled and the Anglo-American formations which had advanced in one sector were repulsed in a counter-thrust carried out during night time. From other front sectors increasing artillery activity is reported.

In the Eastern Mediterranean bombers and stukas with good success attacked an enemy island base with good success. Few enemy harassing planes were seen last night over western Germany.

German bombers last night attacked individual targets in Britain.

JAPANESE EDUCATION AMAZES SOUTHERN PEOPLE

Former Tokyo Professor of Malai Speaks Highly of Educational Institutions

Domei

JOHORE BHARU, October 14.—Speaking to a packed house at the Yamato Theater last night, Professor Bachee Bin Wan Chee, former Professor of Malai in the Foreign Language School in Tokyo and Osaka, gave his impressions on the education in Japan.

He said before being sent to school, Japanese children are taught by their parents at home to read and write, while cleanliness and respect for their elders are instilled in them. In school, besides the regular lessons, children are taught the spirit of diligence, brotherly love, and sacrifice for the country's cause.

The Professor cited an instance of an orphan girl who worked at night as a waitress to support her younger brothers and to pay for her medical studies, until she eventually succeeded in qualifying as a doctor.

He also said the 100,000,000 people of Japan are working with one spirit for the liberation of East Asia and to drive out the Anglo-Americans from Asia.

He declared that it is the duty of all people here to safeguard their territory and to cooperate wholeheartedly with the authorities to achieve complete victory and to attain peace and prosperity.

Kobe Hotel
Room Rates per day:
SINGLE
Without Bath .. ¥ 3.00 up to ¥ 5.00
With Bath .... ¥ 6.00 up to ¥ 9.00
DOUBLE
Without Bath . ¥ 6.00 up to ¥ 9.00
With Bath .... ¥10.00 up to ¥18.00
CHARGES:
Breakfast ¥1.00
Luncheon .... ¥2.00 to ¥2.50
Tea and Cakes ¥0.50
Dinner .... ¥2.50 to ¥3.50
Special Dinner Party ¥3.00 up
Very suitable for large and small gatherings Tea Room & Bar, Dining Room, Lounge.
Yamamoto-dori 2-chome, Kobe
Tel. Fukiai 6785, 6786

Dr. Amano & Dr. Amano
MEDICAL ARTS CLINIC
(New Hospital Department)
No. 12 Shinryudocho, Azabu, Tokyo
K. W. Amano, M.D., D.Sc.
Ear, Nose and Throat
F. Y. AMANO, A.B., M.D.,
Women's and Children's Diseases
Tel. 43-5182
Hours: 9 to 12 noon, 3 to 4 p.m.

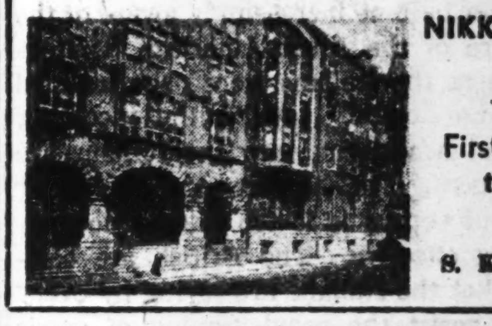
WORLD'S FINEST
Mikimoto
CULTIVATED PEARLS & JEWELRY
K. MIKIMOTO
TOKYO—GINZA ST.
Imperial Hotel Arcade
KOBE—Motomachi St.

For All Suppurative Diseases!
ALBASIL
"Yamanouchi"
Di-Sulfanilamide
This is a specific chemotherapeutic agent which exerts a remarkably rapid action in all suppurative diseases, and now enjoys firm confidence among the medical world owing to its pure quality and excellent therapeutic effects.
Especially Good For:
Otitis Media, Tonsillitis, Angina, Influenza, Septicaemia, Erysipelas, Carbuncle, Furuncle, Suppurative Wounds, Puerperal Fever, Purulent Gynaecological Diseases, Etc.
Packages: 20, 50, 100 Tablets
Manufacturers & Exporters:
YAMANOUCHI SEIYAKU K.K.
Tokyo, Osaka, Taihoku, Shanghai, Canton, Hongkong, Peking, Hoten

Yamato Hotel
Nakayamate 2-chome, KOBE
Phone: Fukiai 4924
Ideally located in quiet surroundings, and yet immediately accessible to the business center.
Good Meals — Comfortable Rooms
ONE PERSON
E.P. Room.......... ¥4.00 to ¥5.00
E.P. Room with bath ¥6.00 & to 8.00

TOR HOTEL
KOBE
Charmingly situated in quiet environment at the foot of the Kobe Hills.
All rooms with private bath
Homelike atmosphere.
Banquets & Weddings our speciality.
Cable Address: TOR KOBE
K. YUASA, President
A. MILDNER, Manager

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL, LTD.
6 BUND, KOBE, JAPAN
The Well Known Hotel For Its Hospitable Service and Excellent Cuisine.
UNDER THE SAME MANAGEMENT



NIKKEBUIL & SINKOBUIL RESTAURANT
Two Popular-Priced First-Class Restaurants in the Business Center
S. KANO, Managing Director

Piano Recital
by
URIMARU NOBECHI

CHOPIN:
a) Andante spianato et Grande Polonaise brillante
b) 24 Preludes
RAVEL:
a) Jeux d'eau
b) Ondine
c) Scarbo
IKUFUBE:
a) "Bon-odori"
b) "Tanabata"
c) "Nagashi"
d) "Nebuta"
LISZT:
Theme Rhapsodie Hongroise
Mon., Oct. 25, at 6:30 p.m.
at Nihon Seinen-kan
ADMISSION: ¥4.00, ¥2.40, ¥1.60 (incl. tax)
Advance Booking at KONDO MUSIC OFFICE, Ginza Nishi 2-chome. Tel. 56-2671, or PLAY GUIDE, Ginza 2-chome. Tel. 56-5011-3.

Classified Ads.
Bring Quick Results.
Advertisements, or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

JAPANESE man with thorough knowledge of English seeks position as interpreter or correspondent. Can also undertake translation work of any description. Box 226, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate for Sale

OMORI. Large foreign house, 10 rooms, central heating, 2 baths, modern equipment and lot. Apply Box 241, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

FRENCH lady wishes to rent two or three unfurnished rooms with bath and kitchen in Tokyo or suburbs. Apply Box 221, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

A CAMEL hair lady's coat, size 40, with fur collar and cuffs. Price ¥500. Box 238, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

A HANDSOME German sitting room and dining room suite, also a bedroom suite. Box 239, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

AMERICAN Bosch Humidifier (a fine piece of furniture 24×14×14 inches), an air-conditioner for house and hospital preventive against colds and for relieve in cases of asthma especially during the dry season. Apply Box 236, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

A FRENCH cooking range in best condition. Apply Box 234, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

A WOODEN German twin bed with hair mattresses and springs. Two marble topped night tables to match. Price ¥600. Box 233, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LADY'S broad-tail coat, small size, squirrel coat and mink coat, medium size, all like new, latest style. Apply Box 237, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, piano, sewing machines, etc. Will buy at high price. George Yoshida Shoten, 68 Hommoku Sannotand, Yokohama. Tel 2-2414 c/o Chiyoda.

USED phonographs and records—sold, bought or exchanged. Also all kinds of musical instruments. Write or telephone. We will call. Melody-sha reliable store, 12 Ogawa-machi 3-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, side street of Sumitomo Bank, Surugadai-shita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1408.

Instruction

JAPANESE taught by an experienced teacher, author of "Japanese Conversation Reader"; terms moderate. Address: T. Oita, No. 13, Nagata-cho 5-chome, Nada-ku, Kobe.

Instruction Wanted

FOREIGNER in Tokyo wants lessons from teacher of Peking Chinese language. Apply Box 240, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

FOREIGN gentleman wants French conversational lessons from French lady or gentleman. Apply Box 235, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.), Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call on appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥3. Makimura Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel Shiba 43-4787.

MEDICAL

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities 200 yards from Meguro Tram stop. Shimo-meguro 1-118, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-4 p.m., 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2390.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi [illegible] cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-5 p.m., mornings only Sundays and National Holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 8-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0018.

PORCELAIN WARE
SEITO SHOKAI
[illegible]

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer ....SHOICHI KAWAMURA

Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1. Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 404, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA. Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA. 1. Itchome. Kaigan-dori. Nakaku. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE. 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.
KARUIZAWA. Next to Post Office. Tel. Karuizawa 146.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month ¥5.00; six months ¥23.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1943

'Seize Them by Their Necks'

Fiorello La Guardia, Mayor of New York and mouth-piece for the Roosevelt Administration, bitterly criticized Argentina and Spain for their neutrality recently when in a world-wide broadcast he bluntly declared that the time had come for the United States to "straighten out" matters with both these countries. What he meant by straightening out he explained by saying that the United States should "seize them both by their necks and ask them whether they were on our side or not."

That this represents the true sentiments of the American leaders there can be no doubt. La Guardia, as impetuous and indiscreet as he seems to be, is no irresponsible demagogue but a trusted agent of the Roosevelt Administration. When he speaks, it can be taken for granted that he is echoing the views of the inner circle at Washington. And the sentiments which he expressed, though shocking, are not all surprising, for bullying tactics of this sort have always been the favorite medium of action by the United States Government.

It is interesting to note that La Guardia's tirade was answered by an Argentine citizen in a letter addressed to the New York Times the day following the broadcast, a letter which was mild and restrained enough considering the circumstances. This Argentinian wrote, quite justifiably: "As an Argentine citizen . . . I was shocked to hear the proposal made by La Guardia to tell Argentina by sheer force what will happen to her after the war if she does not break relations with the Axis. I had thought, perhaps erroneously, that democratic countries enjoyed the privilege to follow their own policy whenever the rights of other countries were not affected by doing so . . . Argentina has a right to express her opinion and keep it even if such an opinion seems inadequate to others." The writer at the same time expressed the belief that the right to express one's own opinion without being forced to change it was what "Democracy stands for." From the point of view of logic, the irate Argentinian was right and La Guardia wrong, but arguing with logic against the prevailing American attitude is about as effective as trying to stop a sixty-ton tank with a pebble.

Despite all the pious protestations of fighting for "justice," the fact is that neither the United States nor Britain has given a single indication that either of them is interested in the welfare rights of defenseless neutrals. The only intention that the Anglo-American Powers have is in trying to exploit others by hook or crook to promote their own interests. If, in order to attain this end, they see fit to trample on the rights of others, they will do it. The only defense that the neutrals have against Anglo-American encroachment and aggression consists in being strictly on the guard against deceptive propaganda and insidious pressure and also against pressure which is not so insidious.

For the longer the war goes on, the clearer becomes the ruthless nature of Anglo-American ambitions to dominate the world by savage force. Each new development in the war situation sheds fresh light on the hypocrisy of American and British "war aims," making it increasingly obvious that the blithely voiced promises of "protecting Democracy" and securing the "freedom" and the "right to live of the smaller nations" are only a thin facade to hide an inordinate desire to win world hegemony.

The fate of the French Martinique and more recently the occupation of the Azores by the British are proof of the harsh, opportunistic nature of Anglo-American aims. The vicious pressure put on Central and South American countries to force them into line, to drag them into a war that never did and never will concern them, is further proof of this policy. That the United States and Britain have absolutely no respect for the sovereign rights of neutral Powers is also apparent in the high-handed demands they have presented Switzerland and Argentina regarding the matter of giving asylum to war refugees. Then there is the American economic blockade on Argentina, a step taken merely to punish Argentina for the latter's refusal to succumb to pressure and abandon neutrality. The evidence is all too plentiful.

And now has come the crowning insult of La Guardia advocating seizing neutral countries "by their necks" and shaking them by main force into complying with the belligerent demands of the United States. What better proof is there than this of the bullying and threatening menace of the United States to all peace-loving nations!

The Disillusionment of the Italians

In the wake of the invading Anglo-American armies, the Italian population is learning what it means to be under the heel of the unprincipled enemy. Fatuously as some of the Italians may have once believed that their abject surrender would bring them surcease from the pains of war, they are now learning that the oppression they have invited at the hands of their new Anglo-American masters is a thousand times worse than the war itself. Such is the price of having listened to the insincere blandishments of the enemy whose previous record should have been warning enough that he was not to be trusted.

Reports which trickle out from the occupied areas of southern Italy give ample indications of the growing disillusionment of the Italian population and the increasing friction between the local inhabitants and the Anglo-American rulers. The sycophantic act of the puppet Badoglio regime in declaring war upon Germany has made no difference, for the British and Americans still refuse to recognize the Italians as anything but a conquered people. Significant indeed is the news that the name of the Allied Military Government for Occupied Territory has been changed to Military Administration of Liberated Territory. It is a clear indication that the Anglo-American authorities are at their wit's end to conciliate the populace who are rising in desperation against the tyranny of alien military domination. Substitution of the word "Administration" for "Government" may be intended as an implied promise of the temporary character of the obnoxious rule; the substitution of the word "Liberated" for "Occupied" may be a euphemism designed to mollify the disgruntled Italians. But a mere change of names cannot disguise the stark fact that the surrendered Italians are being treated as a conquered people by the Anglo-American authorities who have fastened the straitjacket of arbitrary military rule over all the territories they have occupied.

The British and the Americans themselves are admitting that growing tension marks the relations between themselves and the Italians as the latter become increasingly aware of the true nature of the Anglo-American domination. Where the Italians were once inclined to show no hostility toward the incoming British and Americans, now the Italians are actively trying to thwart the invaders, although of course it is too late to do anything very effective. The British are complaining that the Italians are trying by every means to resist the requisitioning of goods and are adamantly rejecting the British military currency. The peasants are refusing to accommodate the British troops which the Anglo-American authorities are trying to quarter upon them, and even the hotels are refusing to feed the British officers who come asking for ordinary service. Nothing in the way of goods or services has been available for the invaders in Taranto, Brindisi, or Bari except such as they could seize by main force.

Under the circumstances, the Anglo-American authorities are resorting on the one hand to cajolery and mollification, as indicated by the change in the name of their administrative organ, and on the other hand they are stiffening their control by force over the recalcitrant population. Neither move can do much to improve the relations between the invaders and the Italians, for by the very nature of the basic Anglo-American policy, friction between such domineering exploiters and their victims is inevitable. The Italian people are now belatedly realizing what they let themselves in for when by their ill-conceived surrender they opened wide the doors for the entrance of the intolerable Anglo-American tyranny.

A Year Ago Today

October 19, 1942

Reflecting the positive cooperation of Japanese workers in various fields of national activities with the wartime financial policy, miners working in principal mines under the supervision of the Tokyo, Osaka, Fukuoka and Sapporo Mining Inspection Office saved ¥70,139,348 during the one year period ending June 30.

GLIDERS FORM IMPORTANT ARM OF AIR FORCE IN PRESENT WAR

Germany Has Huge Transport Called Messerschmidt ME 321—Vigorous Research Carried Out

By MAJOR TAKEJI YAMAZAKI
Member of the Army Aviation Headquarters
(From the Rikugun Gaho)

The first pages of airplane history written about fifty years ago would probably never have been jotted down without gliders. Finally succeeding in floating aloft by means of a two-winged birdlike contraption which he devised, the German inventor, Otto Lilienthal, attained what might be described as the first rung in the ladder of brilliant aircraft developments which were to follow later.

The success achieved by the glider in the virgin field of aviation soon after stimulated the production of airplanes and in the brief space of ten years following Lilienthal's first flight, the airplane had already made its appearance in terrestrial skies.

The first World War, which stimulated, in a superlative degree, the growth and progress of the airplane and forced open universal recognition to its value as a war weapon, ultimately came to a close with the glider standing in sorry plight outside of world consideration.

Prohibited from aerial navigation in so far as it concerned military purposes and with her production of airplanes and engines restricted to the utmost at the Versailles Peace Conference after the war, Germany, however, immediately turned her attention once again to the glider and thereby ushered in, for the second time, the dawn in the history of glider progress.

Just as it is said that a persecution of poets breeds poetry as much as an oppression of inventors incites inventions, so likewise it may be said of Germany, truly a victim of oppression, that she produced gliders of unparalleled distinction.

Interest Spreads

Thus, the sudden flame of enthusiasm concerning gliders from its center in Germany spread, not long after, far across to other lands until the competitive and training values of the glider gradually took on an important perspective.

How Germany, who had actually trained her youth by means of the glider, manifested the fruits of that training at a time when she was committed to the reconstruction of her air arm is probably fully recognized by everyone today. Furthermore, Germany did not rest content with confining her gliders solely to competitive and training uses. Her glider troops which were employed in Crete and Aben Amel in Belgium not only took the enemy by complete surprise but, at the same time, greatly astonished those countries who were under the impression that the glider's only utility lay nowhere but in training and competition.

Accordingly, as a new war-weapon, the glider drew upon itself an abruptly increased world attention and spurred on, more than ever, research work in that sphere both in the United States, Britain, and in many other countries.

In the same manner that the first World War extremely accelerated airplane development, so also it may be assumed that the development of the glider today finds sudden stimulation in the present Great War. Reports available say that the British and American armies which were assigned with the task of the Sicilian invasion employed glider troops, and that Britain and the United States, harassed by the sinkings of their merchant marine at the hands of Axis submarines, are seriously contemplating the use of gliders for the transportation of men and material.

Hereunder I propose to discuss the degree of interest in gliders being shown by various countries.

Glider in Germany

The glider troops employed by Germany in the Crete and Aben Amel campaigns will, together with their brilliant exploits, be recorded for all time in the annals of war. The mass employment of these troops in Crete is especially worthy of close study and attention.

At the time of the assault, large formations of German gliders towed by transport planes of the Junkers 52 type approached their destinations after crossing some hundreds of miles from their bases in the southern extremity of Greece, and it has been reported that with their simultaneous disconnection from the towing-planes which was effected in the small hours of the morning, they carried out what might be called a really successful landing and attack.

The gliders employed in those operations had an accommodation capacity of approximately ten men to a craft and it may be assumed that to the glider technique, developed by the National Glider Research Institute in Germany after long years of painstaking effort, is due the magnificent results chalked up in that campaign.

Besides the ten-men gliders previously referred to, Germany possesses large-size types which easily outstrip anything of the kind elsewhere in the world, an example of which is the Messerschmidt ME 321 having a transportation capacity totaling 150 men. With a wing span which measures roughly 55 meters and extending to about 29 meters from nose to tail it comes under the "large size" category and is said to be capable of holding and transporting with ease a tank of about 20 tons.

When gliders attain such gigantic measurements, the task of towing them is by no means easy work. Anything which measures up to an ordinary transport will not possibly succeed in the tow-task. To meet that problem, the Germans, we are told, have ingeniously produced a towing-plane of a type formed by the fusion of two heavy bombers. This glider plane, however, was subsequently fitted with six-motored engines and just as the glider, generally and in due course, gave birth to the airplane, so also, after a similar process, did it give birth to the Messerschmidt ME 323 type of large transports. These were said last spring to have played an active part in the Mediterranean war theater.

Glider in America

Until Germany rocked the world by her successful employment of glider troops in Crete, we have not observed any evidence in America which might reveal her deep interest in gliders. On the contrary, we are led to think, as the history of the Wright brothers' first flight depicts, that the progress of American airplanes, in itself, obstructed glider development in that country.

Although the United States War and Navy Departments in 1941 came to accept glider-flying as the first step in aeronautical training, it was not until the Battle of Crete that this form of training was stimulated. She thereupon reconsidered her policy regarding the utility value inherent in non-engined aircraft and embarked on the production of gliders for transportation of troops.

With the subsequent outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and the accompanying serious difficulties which beset her in the oversea transportation of men and materials, America launched on a large production of gliders for she had now come to recognize the important role of both transport and glider craft.

Army Studying Gliders

Foreign magazine writers describing glider enthusiasm in American army and navy circles in the early part of last year write as follows:

"In the beginning of the year, gliders were delivered as per contract to the Army Air Supply Depot at Wright Airfield, Dayton, Ohio. Other than the fact that the aforementioned gliders have an overall width of over 80 feet, absolutely nothing is known. The army which is at present engaged in glider research work with a view to training new glider troops has opened up a training establishment for pilots at Palms, California, undertaking to train, as a start, 126 men.

"It is further reported that the navy has recently signed contracts covering experimented construction of 14 large troop transport types. These gliders have a twelve-man carrying capacity and the Snead Co. at Orange, Virginia is entrusted with the manufacture of two types. Two other types with identical capacities as the aforementioned have been allotted to the Allied Co., of Baltimore. The remaining ten types, all of which are two-seater gliders, are assigned to the Schweiz Co. at Emerald.

"The War Department has also announced that it is conducting tests with the training gliders XTG 11 and YTG 12 but the details have not as yet been revealed. Both craft are fitted with standard meters and gauges.

"Finally, according to information emanating from Washington, the British Aeronautical Commission is reported to have stated that American Glider Manufacturers are producing what are quoted to be 'Aerial Gasoline Tanks,' which will be employed for the purpose of replenishing bombers with gasoline in mid-air. These new type gliders have a loading capacity of 500 gallons and with the aid of heavy bombers take off and are towed. As soon as they are in mid-air they unload their liquid cargo into the bombers, and on completing their supply-task detach themselves from the towing heavy bombers and return to their home bases."

15-Man Gliders

Although it is unknown to what extent we may place credence on the above-mentioned reports, they reveal, however, without a doubt America's great interest in gliders. The U.S. army is, at present, still producing a 15-man capacity type known as the CG 4. Besides these troop transport gliders, another type is in the course of manufacture capable of transporting one tank at a time.

In addition to the direct attack uses to which gliders may be employed, it is essential to recognize the value of the glider as a transporter of raw materials over vast territories behind the front. It is self-evident that as the problem of raw material transportation becomes more and more important, a greater mission will be imposed on the glider than that which devolves upon the troop transport.

Glider in Britain

Britain which enjoys the advantage over America in the sphere of practical experience by reason of her early entry into the war, possesses an airplane and glider fleet somewhat superior to those of her contemporary. Contrary to American gliders which, at present, are still in the experimental stage, Britain possesses a large number of glider troops in practical use.

Among the British army's numerous types of glider planes, there is to be found the Hotspur Type which, manufactured by the General Aircraft Company, originally served as a military transport plane and accommodates eight persons in all including the pilot. The British army also employed this type as a two-seater training plane in glider schools.

An all-wooden affair monoplane with wings stretching out from center of its body, it has a sledge along its belly. In addition, and for the purpose of facilitating difficult landings, it posses a contrivance formed of two wheels attached to each under-carriage protruding from the main wing girders, and which are held tightly in position in the course of gliding. However, this undercarriage which is in the same fashion as the hind sledge is capable of being lowered in an emergency.

Although the pilots for these gliders are enlisted from the army they apparently have no relation with the air force. After first going through a general and simple course in theory, they later receive basic training with an airplane fitted up with engine.

In the meantime, the development of most military planes is making great strides towards the attainment of high speed, stratospheric altitude flying, and increased sizes, and we may assume that the glider too will sooner or later pursue the same road to progress. Furthermore, in view of the urgent necessity of training airmen, the glider as a training craft is bound, more and more, to assume great importance.

I have already described how German youth inflamed with the dream of a powerful and peerless air force enrolled with great enthusiasm for training as glider pilots. The same flame of enthusiasm prevails here in Japan today and it is now common knowledge that our youth are now undergoing rigid glider exercises with hearts burning with beloved devotion to the Motherland.

Contemporary JAPANESE POEMS

By ASATARO MIYAMORI

Shibafune Onoe (1876—)

One of the most prominent poets of today, Shibafune Onoe edits a poetry magazine.

On the Morning of December 8, 1941

Odoroki ni Tsugu yorokobi no Kono kokoro
Kataran toshite Kuchi kisshitari.
Ecstasy as well as
Surprise and wonder filled me;
I would speak of my mind,
But stammered helplessly.

The Japan Ocean

Ima yori wa Nippon Yo to Na wo kaen
Mikuni no monozo Taiheiyo wa.
From now let us change
The name of "The Pacific Ocean"
To "The Japan Ocean";
Why, to Japan belongs the ocean.

Utsubo Kubota (1877—)

Utsubo Kubota is a well-known poet and professor at Waseda University.

My Mind

Kokoro to wa Waga mi ni torite Nanimono zo
Netsu ni nayameba Kiete arazumo.
What is my mind
To me?
When I suffer from fever,
It disappears and leaves me.

Mitsuko Shiga (1885—)

A well known poetess.

The Emancipation of East Asia

Eigo ni Toa no tami wo Toki hanatsu
Kami no mi-ikusa Tare ka habaman.
Can anybody hinder the march of
The Imperial Forces? No, never!—
Which gallantly fight to emancipate
The people of East Asia for ever.

Kanae Tani (1895—)

A teacher of Japanese literature and a well-known poet.

The Forces of History

Mazamaza to Rekishi no chikara Aiuchite
Todoroku toki ni Warera ikitari.
We are breathing in an age,
When the forces of History
Strike each other powerfully
And roar thunderously.

AMERICAN NAVY IS INSTRUMENT OF AGGRESSION, IMPERIALISM

Public Statements of Wilson, Roosevelt Reveal That U.S. Is Self-Appointed Guardian of World Peace

By KOSAKU TAMURA
(From the Gaiko Hyoron)

Part I

The American navy, up to the time when the first World War was half-way through, was a fourth rate Navy. The year before the American entry into the war, that is 1916, saw America embarking upon the program of constructing a navy inferior to none in the world. The famous naval expansion act of 1916, according to the message sent by President Wilson to Congress under date of December 7, 1915 provided for the construction within five years of 10 battleships, six cruisers, 10 scouting cruisers, 50 destroyers, 15 fleet submarines, 85 coastal submarines, four gunboats, one hospital ship, two ammunition ships, two fuel ships, and one repair ship, a total of 186 vessels. Of course there was no thought of starting work on all these vessels in the course of 1916.

"It was planned to spread the construction of these vessels over a period of five years. The battleships, for example, were to be laid down at the rate of two every year. If this building program was to be effected according to schedule, in 1921, that is five years afterward, America would be in possession of a gigantic navy made up of 27 first-line battleships, 25 second-line battleships and six second-line battle cruisers, 10 armored cruisers, 13 scouting cruisers, five A-class cruisers, three B-class cruisers, 10 C-class cruisers, 108 destroyers, 18 fleet submarines, 157 coastal submarines, six Monitors, 20 gun-boats, four supply vessels, 15 fuel ships, four transports, three torpedo-boat tenders, eight special type vessels, and two ammunition ships, counting vessels already completed and in course of construction under this program and under those which had already existed.

Wilson Proud of Navy

Wilson took pride in calling it a navy suited to the needs of America and worth the traditions of America. Franklin Roosevelt, incumbent President, held the responsible post of Undersecretary of the Navy throughout the period of eight years during which Wilson was in authority, and there is no doubt that he not simply took part in the establishment of this huge building program but also was an influential originator of the project, did its planning, was a promoter of it, and took upon himself the responsibility for realizing it. Such is his career, and it is not without reason that he understands the navy, loves and supports the navy, insists with emphasis on the navy, stands on the side of the navy, and is a proponent for the expansion of the navy. And the greatest reason for his great anxiety about the current war situation, his worry over it, and the heightening of his hatred and indignation, particularly against Japan, is the fact that the American navy in which he has reposed the fullest measure of trust for years has always been vanquished in battles since the war began.

Then, why is it that in its days of neutrality America found itself under the necessity of effecting such a tremendous expansion of its navy? The answer to this question is to be found in the message already mentioned which Wilson sent to Congress and in the series of speeches he made subsequently during his tour of the principal cities of America in the cause of strengthening national defense.

By national defense the President meant not national defense in the narrow sense of the term, that is, in the sense of defending America's own territory, but a far more ambitious sort of national defense. In the message mentioned the President had the following to say regarding the scope of national defense to be undertaken by America:

Assumes Role of Guardian

"The American Government considers itself a sort of guardian of all the republics in Central and South America, and is under the duty to perform this function even if it is not asked by these countries to do so. We always uphold this spirit which has been fostered by us ever since the founding of our country and to which direct expression was given by President Monroe."

These remarks made it clear that whether the Central and South American countries like it or not America has assumed the duty of acting as their guardian and considers that it has a duty to them to see that they are properly defended.

In his speech at Topeka on February 2, 1916 he elaborated on this idea of his. He said:

"America has of its own accord assumed the duty of being a guarantor of national sovereignties in the Western Hemisphere. America would consider it a shame to recede even a step from this splendid position of guarantor. The Americans are fully aware that in their own spiritual and material power they have the only power for backing the Monroe Doctrine and all that is inferred from it. The fact is that the Monroe Doctrine is not part of international law. Neither has it been recognized by any international agreement. The Monroe Doctrine is nothing more than a proclamation that America will do a certain thing if a certain thing takes place. There is nothing that enables America to honor the promise which has been entertained and respected over a long period of years except its own spiritual and material power."

Calls National Defense

What is meant by all this is clear. It is that what America calls national defense is the defense of the Western Hemisphere with American armed power, in particular naval power, in the name of protecting the Monroe Doctrine.

In the speech made by Wilson at St. Louis on February 2 the same year this famous passage occurred:

"There is no navy in the world which has so large an area for it to defend as the American navy. As I judge, America has got to possess a most appropriate navy, with no equal in the world."

His tone was such as made it clear that he utterly disregarded the great British Empire and that he felt as though it devolved upon the American navy to exercise the right of policing the seas of the world. It presents a curious contrast with the humble attitude of Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, Japan's delegate to the London Naval Conference, when he told the conference on April 22, 1930 that "the policy of the Japanese Government is to hold the minimum naval strength needed for defensive purposes and also to permit it to perform the responsibility for maintaining general peace in East Asia."

Needless to say, it was Britain that showed the greatest concern about the American naval expansion program. It wanted to prevent America from completing the program if it was impossible altogether to induce it to drop the entire plan. Thus through Balfour, whom it sent to America in 1917 to felicitate it on its entrance into the war, the British Government conveyed the following sentiment to the American Government:

"The most urgent thing in the present day is to meet the German submarine warfare. This requires no capital ships. What is needed are destroyers and light vessels. America in pursuing its building policy is requested to concentrate in the construction of lighter vessels."

Reluctant to Acquiesce

This in effect was a suggestion that there could be no possible use for a large American navy. It was but natural that the American Government should show itself reluctant to acquiesce in this proposal. The point about the freedom of the seas made by Wilson among his 14 proposals in January 1918 combined with the question of the building policy of the American Government to make the question of the relative naval strength of Britain and America further complicated and more difficult. Indeed, this advocacy of the freedom of the seas led to a situation where the collaboration between Britain and America was at an end and where it looked as though America was going to make a separate peace with Germany. The real sentiment of Wilson and other American leaders was like this. "We cannot leave the seas of the world to the unrestricted control of the British navy indefinitely. If Britain does not accept the principle of the freedom of the seas, there is no course open to America but to provide itself with a naval strength superior to that of Britain."

On October 28, 1918, immediately after the commencement of the negotiations with Germany for an armistice, Colonel House told Lord Reading:

"Britain ought to be careful. Otherwise, it will be hated by the world. America and other countries of the world cannot acquiesce in a German domination of the European continent. So they cannot accept a situation where Britain will have a complete mastery of the seas. The sooner Britain recognizes this fact, the more it will benefit. If challenged, the Americans will build a many superior to that of Britain. America has not simply more wealth and population than Britain. It also is richer in natural resources."

These remarks show how America felt about the situation between it and Britain in those days. The reluctance of the American navy to go on ranking under the British navy did show itself during the peace conference that followed. But it constituted one of the most important questions before the conference.

(To Be Continued)